Business Motices.

WIGS -- HAIR-DYR -- WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Touriers have improvements possible to their house.
They are colobrated all over the world for their graceful beenly, case and surability—firing to a charm. The largest and best shook in the world.

Their private rooms for applying his famous Dwn. Sold at

BATCHELON'S, No. 235 Broadway.

TO PREVENT CHAPPED HANDS—
TO PREVENT CHAPPED HANDS—
BEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION
BEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION
TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &C.—
HEOGRAMS, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPROR ICE,
with GLYCERINE, will usually prove an infallible remedy.
Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 786 Brosdway.

NEW MEAT MARKET, At our Express Poultry and Game Market, we are now sell-ag the choloest Beef, Mutton, &c., in pieces to suit. Stinson & Willard, No. 3 Broadway.

HOT GRUEL AND A CRUEL COLD. Old Bliffains had a frightful cold,
And, just as if to we him,
However he may rant or scold.
Mrs. B.—a most respectable woman, and the
mother of a most interesting faulity—would
laugh and keep on muttering in a way that
did purplex him.

She brought his gruel to his bed.

He saked her what she grinned at;

And then the candid creature said—

That a false and wretched economy in the quality and style of his Fall and Winter clothes was the shrine which Bliff kins sinned at.

"If you had bought warm Winter clothes,"
Bays she, "from the great SMITH BECTIERS,
You'd have got them cheaper, the Lord knows!
While in point of style durability, warmth, elegance, and the power of securing beatth, these garments, it is well known, are a thousand miles ahead of the rivalry of all others."

SECTH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Varerooms, Nos. 122 and 149 Fulton-atreet, New-York.

Spanish Coin, Spanish Coin, Spanish Coin.

Spanish quarters will be taken for 25 cents for Chorning at Rockes's large Clothing Store, corner of Nassan and Foltonst. A large suscomment of Men's and Boys' Ragians and Overcosts. Prices greatly reduced the balance of the season.

SINGER'S SERVING MACHINES.-The time has artived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe littings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co's GAZETTE is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent tis to all who apply.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PIBLS.-Delicate females who are barassed and debilitated by compisints peculiar to their organization are uniformly relieved by Holloway's Pills. For Hysteris, Spann, Hot Flushes, Sick Headach, Palus in the Back and Loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lase, New-York, and No. 213 Strand, Leadon, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62; cents, and \$1 per

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1857.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than, Tuesday of each week.

The steamer James Alger, among other advices from San Juan del Norte, which she left on the 18th inst., brings a long dispatch from Gen. Henningsen, dated San Gorge, Dec. 16, giving an account of his twenty days' operations in Granada and the vicinity from the date of his being left there by Walker, with orders to destroy the city, down to the 12th of December, on which day, by the aid of a party landed from the steamer Virgin, he succeeded in effecting his escape; the statements to that effect hitherto received by way of New-Orleans being thus fully confirmed.

It appears from this dispatch, which will be found at length in another part of this paper, that the allies first made their appearance before Granada on the 24 h of November. On that day they surprised and took the church of Guadalupe, which a detachment of Henningsen's men were fortifying. most of whom, according to Henningson, were drunk at the time with liquor to which they had beloed themselves while destroying the town. Some twenty men were lost in this attack. The 25th, 26th and 27th were employed in destroying what remained of Granada, during which operations considerable fighting took place, the loss on the 27th amounting to sixteen. On that day the enemy gained the plaza, but Henningsen succeeded in reurch of Guadalupe, which he made his headquarters. There being a great annoyance from the stench of dead bodies, of which there were some sixty in the church, and the cholers and fever breaking out there, of which some twenty ded, an intrenched camp was established near by, which the soldiers called Fort Henry. They had seven days' rations of flour and plenty of coffee, and to the out these provisions began to slaughter their mules and berses. On the 28th they learned from a fugitive that the landing on the lake, which they knew had been invested for several days, had fallen into the hands of the allies. The same day they received a summons to surrender, with the offer, if they would do so, of their hyes and permission to leave the country. But Henningson did not place much confidence in this offer-knowing, we suppose, how thoroughly he deserved to be shet or hanged-and according to his own account, he rejected it with contempt and insults, threatening, in return for the offers made him, that he would haps the whole opposing army within six months as high as Haman, if they did not sur-

reader in two hours. On the 1st of December, the intreached camp being now strong, the heavy guns were removed thither from the church. Henningsen, the health of his men being improved, began to push approaches forward toward the shere. The enemy made almost daily attacks, but accomplished little or nothing. On Sanday, the 8th, one of the men who had been taken prisoners at the capture of the wharf was sent in with a polite and even friendly lelter from Ger. Zavala, commanding the Guatemalan troops, representing the hopelessness of further resistance, which would on'y lead to the necessity of putting them all to death, and inviting an interview, which, however, Henningsen declined, but without the gasconade of his previous answer.

The next day the steamer showed herself on the take, but soon disappeared. The flour was now gone; the live stock on hand was reduced to four horses and a mule. The men became discouraged and many desertions took place. An attack made on some of the enemy's intrenchmen's proved unsuccessful. Henningsen's prospects grew very gloomy, but the day following the steamer reanpeared, evidently with troops on board, and in the course of the evening Captain Waters, whose dispatch we also publish, effected a landing about three miles from Granada with about two hundred men. Avoiding the principal intrenchments of the allies, he succeeded, after some hard fight ng and the less of about forty men, in forcing his way to the church after which the allies abandone | and set fire to their works on the wharf, and during the night of the 11th the embarkation of the united force seems to have been accomplished without opposition. Henningsen's dispatch admits a loss of 120, including a few women and children swept off by the pes-tilence. This statement of loss does not include-

though by the wording of the printed disputch it might to the extraory reader eeem to do so-the killed and wounded, the number of which, either by accident or design, seems to have dropped out of the dispatch, or perhaps to have been left blank. Neither is any estimate given of the number of deserters, which appears to have been very considerable. The loss of the enemy Henningson estimates at 800-rather large, considering that he does not think they ever had, at any time, more than 1,200 or 1,500 men, which he sets down as their strength on the commencement of the attack, and on the day of the evacuation.

The steamer convered Henningsen's resented troops to San Gorge, not far from Rivas, which was immediately evacuated by the enemy, and soon after taken possession of by Walker, who appears also to have been, at the beginning of the year, still in possession of that part of the Transit route between Virgin Bay and the Pacific.

Of the capture of the transit steamers we have in our San Juan correspondence and from other sources the following accounts:

A force of about a hundred men descended the Sarapiqui River, a southern tributary of the San Juan, on rafts, and surprised a Captain Thompson, stationed there with a force of forty-one fillibusters, all of whom were either killed, drowned or taken. The Costa Rican force then proceeded down the San Juan and seized four river-steamers which lay at the mouth of the San Juan, near Punta Arenas; an American named Spencer, who appears to have acted as the agent o the old Transit Company, directing the operation. The agents of Morgan & Co., who claim these boats by purchase from Walker, applied to Capt. Erskine, of the British ship-of-war Cossack, for protection (there being no American ship in the harbor), on the ground that they were private property, and also of a lien upon them by their officers and crews for wages; but Capt. Erskine declined to interfere, both because there was a dispute as to the ownership of the boats and the agent of one of the claimants authorized the seizure, and also because these steamers had been employed in conveying men and munitions of war to the parties with whom the Costa Ricans were carrying on hostilities. He did, however, offer protection to all Americans at Punta Arenas, and refused to allow the landing of troops either at Greytown or Punta Arenas.

The captured steamers were carried off up the river about the same time the lake steamer Virgh -of which Walker had made in his military movements, and especially in the late rescue of Henningsen, such effectual use-was sent from Virgin Bay up the San Juan to the first rapids to wood. Spencer, it would appear, had in the mean time captured all the river steamers, and this boat also, though by what particular operation does not appear, fell into his hands. At any rate, on the 30th of December he made his appearance in it with an armed force before Fort San Carlos, situate at the point where the Sau Juan passes out of the lake, and procured the surrender of the garrison of 24 men, without any attempt at resistance.

On the 3d of January the steamer San Carlos, which had left Virgin Bay the same day, with the passengers from San Francisco who had arrived the day before at San Juan del Sur in the Sierra Nevada, was seized and taken possession of shortly after passing Fort San Carles; and thus, at the beginning of the year the Transit route east of Lake Nicaregus, and the command of the lake itself. passed into the bands of the Costa Risans, cutting Walker off from any communication or supplies by that route.

The passengers by the San Carlos were all safely sent down the river to San Juan, as were also the prisoners taken at Fert San Carlos. They arrived there on the 5th, almost simultaneously with the Texas from New-Orleans, baving on board some 200 recruits for Walker. Being without the means of passing up the river, they had established the mselves at Punta Arenss, and were attempting, but with litt'e hopes of success, to repair an old steamer in which to make their way up the San Juan, and to reopen a communication with Walker.

any modification in the opinion we have hitherto expressed of Walker's desperate position. The recruits brought to him by the Sierra Nevada from California were less than forty. He had, at the latest accounts from his camp at Rivas, about a thousand men, of whom four hundred were sick or wounded, and the remainder miserably off for clothing and provisions. This force, if merely watched and hemmed in, will soon dwindle away, even though not attacked. Of the movements of the native forces, beyond their occupation of the Transit route, we have no definite information. It is said Cañas, in command of the Costa Rican troops hitherto operating in the neighborhood of Rivas, had withdrawn, and Walker's followers were attempting to console themselves by rumors of dissensions among the allies and a rising in his favor in the neighborhood of Leon; but of the course taken by the native troops after the escape of Henningsen from Granada we really know nothing.

The new bills affecting the City of New-York were presented in the Assembly on Saturday. These sets are five in number, viz: An Amended Charter: a Police Bill; a Central Park Bill; a City Hall Bill; a bid Amending the Law is regard to Supervisors. They are the result of long deliberation and free conference among many of the most respectable and intelligent citizens, representing all parties and al interests. Their preparation was undertaken with the design of effecting immediate and permanent good for all the people, and the most prejudiced opponent will acknowledge, upon careful perusal, that no attempt has been made to aggrandize the party now in power in the State, nor to oppress that in the majority in the city. The bugbear of putting the city under rulers from the country, and the cry against vindictive legislation alike fall to the ground. As we are unable to find room for the bills in full this morning, we make a brief summary of their provisions.

The Amended Charter is substantially the same as that of 1830, adding the better portions of the amendments of 1849-53. It vests the Legislative power in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants: one Alderman from each Assembly District, and one Assistant from each Ward-the former elected for two years, and the latter for one. These Boards are regulated as now, but the members are debarred from receiving any salary, fees or pay whatever for services as legislators. Tae Ex ecutive power is in the Mayor and heads of Departments. The Mayor is elected for two years; the Controller also is elected, for three years. All other heads of Departments are appointed by the Aldermen on the Mayor's nemination. The heads of bureaux will be nomirated by the heads of the Departments and confirmed by the Aldermen. The Mayer has power to sus-

officer; two-thirds of the Aldermen may remove without the Mayor. The Mayor's duties are the same as expressed in the present charter, and he has the same veto power. The Departments are considerably modified; those of Streets and Lamps and Repairs and Supplies are abolished, the lighting of the city and general repairs going into the Street Department, while street cleaning and the whole City Inspector's business will be transferred to a Public Health Department under the charge of the Police Commissioners. The Alma-House and Educational arrangements are untouched. One important financial improvement is the creation of a Board of Ten Assessors, who are to take the place of Ward and all other Assessors, and do all the assessing required throughout the city. The Croton Department is charged with paving and repairing streets. The Presidents of the two Boards, the Mayor, Recorder and Controller are a board for revising estimates previous to applying for appropriations. Heads of departments have a term of two years, and further until their successors are appointed.

The annual election is on the last Tuesday in November, and the official year will commence on the first of January. The existing provisions for contracts in furnishing supplies and work, and auction f leases and city property, are retained; also the bribery provision, and the clause which prevents Aldermen from sitting as judges. There is also a section prehibiting the levying of taxes or penalties for selling any wholesome article of food upon pri-The Police Act establishes a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Senate,

who shall have entire control of the appointment,

trial and management of the Police. They shall appoint a Superintendent (Chief) of Police and other officers, with as many policemen as may be necessary, not exceeding two thousand. Existing officers remain until their successors are appointed. The Commissioners have a salary of \$4,000 each, and hold office five years, subject to removal by the appointing power. The Recorder and District Attorney act with the Commissioners in making Police rules. The Police Commissisoners are charged with the peace and protection of the city, the quiet of elections and the public health. They appoint an Inspector of Public Health and Health Wardens, who perform all the duties of the present City Inspector's Department. They also appoint, at the expiration of the terms of office of the present Police Clerks, their successors in office. They may assign the same, and the Police Justices of the Court of New-York, to such police Courts as they shall see fit. They shall assign all necessary policemen to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the County of New-York, and to the Police Courts. Provision is made for the families of policemen killed or disabled while on service. Promotion will be from merit and length of service. The Commissioners will divide the city into Election Districts, and also appoint, in addition to and to act with and as a part of the Board of Inspectors of Election now in office, and who may be elected, two Inspectors of Election and two Poll Clerks for each Election District, from among the electors of the city, who shall possess and perform all the powers, privileges and duties, and receive the pay now prescribed to Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks, in concurrence with the said Inspectors elected. They also fill vacancies in Boards of Inspectors. Any unjustifiable violence upon an elector, on the day of election, is made a felony. Police Justices will hold special sessions as the Commissioners may direct, and the present Court of Special Sessions is aboltshed. The Common Council have no police power nor power over Inspectors of Election. No person committed as a vagrant can be discharged on habeas corpus unless notice of the writ is previously filed with the Alms-House Governors. The Commissioners district the City for Street-cleaning and arrange for the performance of the work, appointing Inspectors and employing men and machines. The Inspector of Public Health is to be a

physician of good attainments. The Central Park is to be supervised by five We see nothing in these accounts which demands | Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Senate, and having no pay beyond \$300 per year for horse hire. The stock created must not levy more than \$100,000 a year for interest, and be re-

deemed in thirty years. For the new City Hall three Commissioners are to be appointed, at \$3,500 each per year. They shall locate and erect the building, from a stock not to exceed \$2,000,000, redeemable in twenty

The bill in relation to the Supervisors takes the Mayor and Recorder from the Board, leaving the Mayor the veto, but a majority of all the members may overrule him. The other provisions are not

Such are the cardinal features of the new legislation; the details are carefully drawn, and have the sanction of a large and influential body of citizens. The bills go to the Committee on Cities and Villages, consisting of Mesers. R. Van Valkenburgh of Steuben, George M. Hollis of Otsego, Theo. M. Pomeroy of Cayuga, John J. Reilly of the Seventh Ward and Joseph B. Varnum of the Fifteenth Ward of New-York. The Committee having them in charge will meet on Wednesday afternoon to hear parties interested for and against their passage.

It is very natural that Mr. Simonton, finding himself in conflict with the House of Representatives Washington, should seek to enlist sympathy in his favor, by representing himself as suffering or exposed to suffer martyrdom on behalf of the rights of the press. But we do not perceive any justice in this assumption on his part. It is not as to any communications made to him in his character of a newspaper correspondent that he has been called upon to testify; nor is it as to anything pubished by him in any newspaper that the controversy has arisen in which he stands involved. The two members of Congress, whose confidential communications he is so anxious to protect, did not make those communications to him in his character of a newspaper correspondent, or with the design that he should give to them a newspaper pub licity, nor did he do any such thing. Those communications were made to him, not as to a newspaper correspondent, but as to a broker in bribery, in which business those who made the communications seem to have supposed him to have been engaged; and the fact that he had received such communications first came to light, not in his published letters from Washington, but in, as he insists, his "confidential" communications to the Investigating Committee. The question, therefore, between Congress and Mr. Simonton is not a ques tion as to the rights and privileges of newspapers, but a question sole'y as to confidential communications, on which score Mr. Simonton puts in a double objection to answering totally independpend and the Aidern ea to remove any appointed | ent of his connection with the press-first, that he | is contributed," so states The Herald, "by North-

received these communications confidentially; and secondly, that having so received them, he confidentially communicated the fact to the Con-

gressional Committee. It is said, however, that the real intent of the new law compelling witnesses to testify before Congressional Committees, is not to give authority and efficiency to Congressional investigations, but in fact to gag the press. We are gravely told that the main function of the press is to place before the public information privately communicated to edifors by men enjoying from their position particular opportunities for information, but the publication of which they are unwilling to have made on their responsibility or to have in any way connected with their names-which function, so it is represented, will be effectually impeded, if editors are liable to be called before Congressional Committees and required to state all they know on the subject of charges contained in their papers against official persons or bodies.

But peither do we consider the utility of the press to depend so essentially on the publication of that peculiar sort of information the communicators of which are unwilling to be known, nor yet do we perceive how the law objected to can stand the least in the way of the full, legitimate use to which any such information can be put. No wise man, editor or other, will ever make a positive charge of a nature to require or to justify a Congressional investigation upon the strength of information communicated to him of which he is not at liberty to make use to sustain his charges. This kind of information, to be of any value, must have, as it frequently does have, a basis wholly independent of the mere personal testimony of the communicator. The value of such information principally consists in putting into one's hand a clue which, being duly followed up, leads to facts which may be established by entirely independent testimeny. In this view such communications may be put to a valuable use; but so long as they remain mere tittle-tattle, and tittle-tattle too of which one is not at liberty to give up the author, they must form very poor staple out of which to construct a newspaper.

The Persia, which arrived on Saturday, brings three days' later news from Europe. It is altogether pacific, as our readers may see by referring to the page in which it is detailed. The Paris Conference has rendered its verdict in the question of the line between Russia and Moldavia, and the Austrian troops are to leave the Principalities and the English fleet the Bosphorus on the 30th of March. Thus ends the epilogue of a drama which shook Europe; and which, without modifying in any way her social and political condition, has most thoroughly changed her official aspect and routine, overthrowing old alliances, and bringing forth new diplomatical combinations.

The Swiss complication must likewise be considered as settled. Out of deference for Louis Napoleon, the Neufchatel conspirators are to be released and banished without trial, and the King of Prussia is to renounce all claims of sovereignty over Neufchatel. This is the substance of the arrangement concluded under the guaranty of France and England, which, in case of a refusal on the part of Prussia, bind themselves to maintain the independence of the disputed canton. The King of Prussis cannot refuse to subscribe to these conditions. He stands almost alone, even if he were really inclined-which we doubt-to resort to warlike extremities. The passage of his troops would meet difficulties in Germany, partly from the Governments, and the German Diet incited by Austria, and partly from the South German people, who are not at all friendly to Prussia. Besides, the whole imbreglio turned upon the point of honor, and the only question was who should be the first to yield. The King of Prassia would, we dare say, have given up his pretensions at once if his missions could have been released at his first demand, by which the rightfulness of his claims would have been recognized by the Swiss Federation. The King desired an occasion to be grandiloquent and magnanimous toward the repenting Republicans, throwing themselves on his mercy. He wished to forgive them and abandon his claims for ever. The Swiss, however, did not desire to submit to such humiliation. From the start they required a renunciation or positive guarantees before releasing the prisoners, so as to make sure that the Majesty of Prussis would not dodge or fail to keep his word. So far as concerns the point d'honneur, that of the brave mountaineers is perfetly untarnished, as they obtain what they demanded from the begining, viz: the final recognition of the independence of Neufchatel and its guarantee by European powers, while they release the culprits out of friendship for Louis Napoleon. It is the point d'honneur of the King of Prussia which comes off second best. Thus ends an absurd, not to say infamous attempt, originating with a squad of ambitious intriguers, and backed by a few rich fools, a court and a king. Among the episodes of this short political tempest, the double dealing of Austria stands preeminent as usual. She began by inciting Prussia to stand firm to her rights, and ends by turning against her and throwing in her way every diplomatic impediment to the serieus prosecution of those very rights.

The intervention of Mr. Fay, the United States Minister at Berne, was purely officious and of a private character, and so was his excursion to Berlin. In the audience given him there by the King, he was accompanied by Count Müllinen, a member of one of the first Swiss families, who formerly spent years at the Court of Berlin and in the intimacy of the royal family. The mediation, the visit, the audience and the conversation were wholly of a private character, as Mr. Fav was neither authorized by the corps diplomatique, nor his companion by the Swiss Government. The settlement is accomplished wholly by England and France, acting together as allies. Whatever may have been their motives, the result is the triumph of a just cause. It consecrates emphatically the right of the inhabitants of Neufchatel to choose their government for themselves.

The Persian war is also about to be settled by the intervention of Napoleon. From China there is nothing. The appointment of Lord Napier as Embassador at Washington is quite generally disapproved in England.

The Herald goes into an elaborate statement, alleged to be founded on investigations carefully prosecuted for some time past as to the extent upon which the African slave trade is carried on from ports of the United States. Its conclusion is that there are fitted out annually from New-York about twelve vessels, as many more from each of the por . of Boston and Baltimore, and which, with an allowance of four more from other Eastern portswhat ports not specified-would make up an annual fleet of some forty vessels. The cost of the vessels is estimated at \$8,000, "the greater part of which

ern men," whence it follows, of course, that the greater part of the profits of the trade must go into Northern pockets. These vessels are estimated to ship 600 negroes each from the African coast, of whom 500 are landed at the port of destination. A!lowing \$3,000 for each vessel for brokerage and commission from the port whence she sails, \$4,000 on each vessel for wages for officers and men, \$15 a head for the purchase of negroes on the African coast, and \$42 to secure the landing of each negro at the port of delivery, the whole cost would come up to \$1,476,000. Twenty thousand negroes at \$500 a head would produce \$10,000,000, or clear profit of \$8,524,000, or upon two voyages a year upward of \$17,000,000, of which, according to this calculation, the greater part must go into Northern pockets.

Now, there are only two countries in which slaves from Africa can be landed at all, viz., Cuba and Brazil, and it is well known that for three or four years past the importation into Brazil has almost entirely ceased. The great bulk of the importation, then, must go to Cuba. But here arises a difficulty which, before it can expect to have its statement believed. The Herald will do well to solve. It is stated in another column of the same paper which contains this calculation, that the balance o trade with Cubs is so much against us, that at Havana exchange on New-York ranges at a discount of from 64 to 7 per cent. But if, in addition to the other things that we send thither, Northern men accumulate an annual debt against Cuba for slaves imported, to the amount of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, would not that bring the trade between the countries to a pretty even balance, or rather turn the scale quite to our side It is undoubtedly true that the larger part of the ressels by which the African slave-trade is still carried on are fitted out in American ports-the greater part of them, we suspect, from this port of New-York. But it is also, we doubt not, equally true that nearly all of these vessels-the number and capacity of which, as well as the rate of profits on the operation, are, we suspect, a good deal over-estimated by The Herald-are owned and fitted out by foreigners, principally Portuguese, and that of the profits realized by the operation only a very small part go into American pockets; and as to those who do share the profits, they be long, we suspect, not to the class who have anything to say against Southern Slavery, but rather to that class which, on that subject, sympathize en-

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

tirely with The Herald.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. T. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1857.

Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Hunt and other managers of the Ocean Telegraph are here in full strength to press their project through the House, where opposition is anticipated. The bill as passed by the Senate grants more money to the enterprise than these parties expected, or were prepared to accept. The arrangement with the British Government conditioned that ours should be the same in principle but not in amount, since with their Colonies, and twenty odd Governors, the bulk of commun cation would necessarily be larger. When this subject was submitted to the President and Cabinet, there was a distinct understanding that compensation should be regulated proportionately to the estimated difference of service. Aside from this objection, no serious opposition is threatened.

No official information has been received here giving assurance of Lord Napier's presentation of credentials during the present Administration.

The next intelligence from Mexico is looked for with interest as determining the course of President Comfort in premulging the Constitution adopted by the Mexican Congress, which was fixed for the present month.

In the recent foreign news it was stated that Santa Anna had given his sanction to a movement in Spain for establishing a monarchy in Mexico. It is known here that an agent for the same purpose visited Louis Napoleon within the last three months, but found no encouragement for the design. Santa Anna desires the restoration on any terms, forgeting that this Government could not be a passive spectator should a foreign force be employed.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

I learn that the leading iron manufacturers of the United States are about to assemble in secret convention at Philadelphia, the object of which is to urge the retention of Mr. Guthrie upon the incoming Administration, or to secure the recognition by Mr. Buchanan of the duty of the General Government to extend incidental protection to the iron industry, in the disbursement as well as in the collection of public moneys. It is understood this is proposed to be done by the preference of iron materials, as far as practicable, in the public consumption. abile consumption.

Mr. Buchanan will leave Wheatland for Washington

Mr. Buchasan will leave Wheatiand for Wasaington as soon as the traveling becomes good. A large number of expectants are already around, having arrived within the last two days.

Mr. Appleton has about completed his arrangements for taking charge of The Union newspaper. He is overrun with country editors, principally from Virginia, who are desirous of getting the position of assistants on that paper. He treats them all politely, but commits himself to none.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1857.

It is enthentically reported that the President has

It is authentically reported that the President has signed the "Contempt Act," which is consequently

signed the "Contempt Act," which is consequency now a law.

The Submarine Telegraph bill will probably come up in the House to-morrow, and it is thought an effort will be made to pass it under a suspension of the rules. A sample of the cable is now on view at the National Hotel, and attracts a great deal of attention.

The weather here has become much milder.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1857.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of Mr. Sumner, Senator from Massachusets for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills relative to the District of Columbia.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Amos Nourse of Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin. Mr. Nourse then appeared and was qualified. and was qualified.

The Senate then passed sundry private bills of no general interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1857.

FEMOVAL OF THE BUTT ON SUGAR.

Mr. WAKEMAN presented a petition from many merchants of New-York, asking the importation of sugar free of data.

Mr. KELSEY said he understood Mr. Chester had been brought to the city, and desired to be examined before the Select Committee.

Mr LETCHER-Let him be ordered to appear be

The Sergeant-at-Arms having produced Mr. Chester

The Sergeant-at-Arms having produced Mr. Chester before the bar of the House, pursuant to order, Mr. KELSEY effered a resolution that the Speaker propousd to him the questions, "What excuse have you "effer for not appearing before the Select Committee, "in obedience to their summons, on the 14th inst?" and "Are you now ready to appear and answer such "proper questions as may be put to you by the said "Committee?"

Mr. LETCHER moved that witness be required to orite cut his answers, and to qualify them under oath.

Criss of "No," "No," "No."

Mr. PHELPS wished to know whether this was the

man who, it was said, was too sick to appear before the Committee. If he has abused the privileges of this House, they should punish him, and he was pro-

Mr. LETCHER remarked that when witnesses are

Mr. LETCHER remarked that when witnesses are brought forth for contempt, they are to answer under coath. He wished things done in a regular way, and did not desire to see the scenes of Wednesday reas, acted, when another witness (Sianonton) instead of responding to questions propounded to him, undertesk to deliver a lecture reflecting on each and all of the momentum of the House.

Mr. BROOM, in response to Mr. Phelps, said he had not ascerted that Mr. Chester was so sick that he could not appear before the Committee. His statement was that Mr. Chester was unwell and had gone home, and so be had been informed.

Mr. PHELPS said be had not alluded to any parties

lar gentleman as making the statement.

Mr. BROOM responded that he was the only one who had publicly said anything on the subject, and hence his present explanation.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that he had heard the state

Mr. PHELPS remarked that he had heard the state-ment from others.

Mr. GROW opposed Mr. Letcher's motion. He was not aware of any Court which requires a person brought before it charged with contempt to answer in writing under oath. The principle of free speech gives him the right to answer questions as he pleases. This right be-lorgs to every man under the common law, and he was against overturning the safeguards which the fathers of the Republic had thrown around our liberties.

Mr. STEWART said, the witness having been brought here for contempt, it was altogether prepar for

brought here for contempt, it was altogether proper for Mr. Letcher's proposition to be carried out. Mr. BROOM said he was authorized to inform the Mr. BROOM said he was authorized to inform the House that Mr. Chester preferred answering the quantion in the manner proposed.

Mr. TODD opposed Mr. Letcher's motion as an innovation on established principles. In analogous cases in all Courts of law responses are made without subjecting witnesses to reply under oath for contempt.

Mr. WASHBURNE said this was not the general properties of Courts.

practice of Courts.

Mr. TODD replied that it was the universal practice of Peansylvania Courts.

Mr. STEPHENS contended that Mr. Chester should answer in writing and under oath.

Mr. LETCHER'S motion to this effect was then

agreed on.

Mr. WADE, by request of the Chairman of the Select Committee, asked leave to offer a resolution that Mr. Chester be discharged from custody after he shall have appeared before the Select Committee and fully answered all proper questions which may be put to him by the said Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I object until I hear what his

answers are.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then retired with his prisoner, and private bills were considered till the adjournment.

FROM ALBANY.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saterday, Jan. 24, 1837.

The Committee on Cities and Villages of the Lagislature meet on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of hearing all those who are interested in the passage of the bills relating to the charter, police, and other matters concerning New-York City.

The Central Railroad have declared a dividead of 4 per cent on the capital stock, payable on the 20th of February.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House today, some words passed between Simeon Draper, eag.

day, some words passed between Simeon Draper, eq., and Mr. Roberts, one of the New-York members, in the lobby, Mr. Draper declaring that any person was said he was lobbying was a har.

THE CASE OF ISAAC SHURLOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

Isaac C. Shurlock, who has been on trial here for the murder, of Philip S. Clawges, for the seduction of his wife. was to-day acquitted. Great enthusiasm was manifested in the Court on the rendition of the verdict. FIRE AT FALL RIVER.

The house of Michael H. Ruggles, in this piece, was destroyed by fire last night. The chimney fell and killed William H. Buffington and Gibbs Earl, and also injured Mayor Buffington and George S. White. FIRE IN BOSTON.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1857.

The Maverick House in East Boston, occupied as a hotel and for stores, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is \$30,000. Noah Startevant owned the building.

A contract has been made with a large firm in the lee business to open a ship channel in the harbor to be completed by Wednesday in time for the departure of the America. A large number of hands have been working at it to-day.

The themmometer to day is about 15 degrees above zero.

MARINE DISASTER. The brig Waverly, Ragnes, from Hayti for Boston, is ashore on Milk Island. It is not badly situated, and will probably get off with assistance.

LOSS OF SCHOONER S. D. HART.

LOSS OF SCHOONER S. D. HART.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

The schooner which put into Newport on Friday is distress proves to be the S. D. Hart, Wall, from Jacksonville for New-York, with loss of deck-load, salls, bulwarks, &c. She is very badly iced up. One man was slightly frost-bitten. The schooner has had four eet of water in her hold, but is nearly free from it now. Has been short of provisions, &c. THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan 24, 1857.
We have received no mail south of Washington toay. There are seven mails from all points now due,
he obstructions on the Orange and Alexandria Railand are not likely to be compared and are not likely to be compared as a possible of the compared of road are not likely to be removed for several days.

MONTPELIER, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1837.

This morning was the coldest within recollection.

Every thermometer congealed, and the best weather judges estimated the temperature at 50 dag, below zero.

The railroads are badly blocked with snow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. BRADFORD-For the incorporation of the

Mr. BRADFORD—For the incorporation of the New-York Harmonic Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. C. P. SMITH—To incorporate the Central Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill appropriating, according to law, for the support of Common Schools during the current civil year, \$1,072,362, raised for that purpose by tax last year. It further provides that every Supervisor, before he shall be enlitted to demand or receive from his predecessor in office of School moneys remaining in the hands of such predecessor, shall execute and deliver to the County Treasurer a bond, in the penalty of double the amount of such School moneys, conditioned for the faithful disbursement as asfe keeping of said moneys. It makes it lawful for the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meeting, to levy a tax upon any town in their county to supply any de-Board of Supervisors, at their should meeting, to a textupen any tewn in their county to supply any diciency in the moneys apportioned belonging to districts having their school houses or school sites in such town, caused by the defalcation or embezzlement of School moneys by the Supervisor thereof.

Mr. KELLY—To restrain banks, banking associations and ladividual bankers from assuming the title of Series of School more applicable of the series o

Savings Banks and receiving deposits as such.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The bill to enable Peter Cooper to found a Scientise
Institute, coming up on its third reading, and the bill
was read through and passed.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. SPENCER presented the following memorial,
receiving its introduction with the statement that der-

Mr. SPENCER presented the following memorial, prefacing its introduction with the statement that daring the last eighteen months the Marine Insurance Companies located in New-York had sustained lossed regregating \$18,000,000:

The understand represent that the heavy disasters at set during the two or three years pust have affected more or fast the stability of the Marine Insurance Companies in the Cay of New-York, and impaired the security of the dealers of sun Companies; that a very general desire exists to add to the strength of the Motual Companies by the addition of a categorial to the assets or invested funds thereof; that this general insurance law providing for such addition contains creating an ambiguity in researd to the subscribers such addition, and thus to add to the self-strength of the dealers, and to the security of the Commercial community. Your petitioners, therefore, desire that such amendments as the made to the Cherral Insurance law of 1619 as will obvisit these objections and enable these companies to add such capital, and increase the security of their dealers.

M. M. GRINNELL.

ALEX HAMILTON, i...

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NOXON offered the following concurrent too Mr. NOXON offered the following concurrent 1600 lutions, amendatory of the Constitution:

Resolved (if the Assembly concur). That the following states ments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

I. At the general election of Judges in the year of thousand eight hundred and fitty-nine, three forms of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the desire of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the for a term of this State; one for a term of eight years from and after the Site day of December, in the years for a term of eight years. From and after the Site day of December, in the judges, when shall be chosen at the general election of Judges, one whom shall be chosen at the general election of Judges, one whom shall be chosen at the general election of Judges elected prior to 1150 shall continue in office every reconstruction of the terms for which they were respectively election of the Judges who shall hear a cause shall have present at the ludges who shall hear a cause shall have present in the substitute the following the substitute the sub

jority of the Judges who shall have a cause shall have proved in the provided in the state of the state of the state of the state of the form of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the prime Court, including those in office on the first day of Judges, the literature, at stated times, for their services, a court, it.?, their receives, at stated times, for their services, a court of the state of the s